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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/080,476	02/22/2002	Graeme John Proudler	B-4515 619561-7	8509

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

TRUONG, THANHNGA B

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2135

DATE MAILED: 11/01/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/080,476

Applicant(s)

PROUDLER ET AL.

Examiner

Thanhnga B. Truong

Art Unit

2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 August 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 February 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/21/4/24/8/16/06.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Thanhnga B. Truong
AU2135

DETAILED ACTION

1. The Appeal Brief filed August 16, 2006 has been carefully considered by an Appeal Conference. The conferees agreed that Mikkola fails to teach the claimed security attributes of said computing platforms, and the conferees also agreed that the specification of instant application does not recite the definition of "security attributes". Thus the finality of the office action mailed March 08, 2006 is now withdrawn. The office regrets any inconvenience due to the applicant. However, after an in depth reviewed with the conferees and thorough searched by the examiner, a new ground(s) of rejection is addressed herein. At this time claims 1-10 are rejected.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) filed on March 21, 2006, April 24, 2006, and August 16, 2006. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statements are being considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. As previously addressed, the conferees and examiner carefully review the applicant's specification and could not find any where in the specification that defines the term "security attributes". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Meadows et al (US 6,716,101 B1).

a. Referring to claim 1:

i. Meadows teaches:

(1) an information access point relating to at least one pre-determined geographical area, said information access point including apparatus for retrieving information relating to computing platforms located within said pre-determined geographical area, together with security attributes of said computing platforms, said information system being arranged to provide said information to a user upon request [i.e., Meadows' invention is directed to a method and system for monitoring the geographical location of a subscriber's mobile cellular telephone, and for providing the location information to an authorized user through the world wide web. The geographical location of the subscriber's mobile cellular telephone is tracked using registration signals transmitted over a control channel by the cellular telephone. This information is supplied to a geographical location coordinator system, which determines the geographical coordinates for the cellular telephone. A database stores the geographical location information along with a subscriber's telephone number and account code. The database is updated to track the movement of the cellular telephone user across a geographical area. An authorized user accesses the geographical location information for one or more cellular telephones using mapping software on an Internet browser. The user provides one or more access codes for each cellular telephone that the user desires to locate. Location information is provided on a street map to show the present location of the requested cellular telephones. In an alternative embodiment, the user interface additionally provides information

concerning the direction and speed of movement for the requested cellular telephones. Through the browser software, the user is able to track a cellular telephone subscriber's location without placing a call or directly communicating with the subscriber (column 2, lines 28 of Meadows). In addition, Figure 3 provides an exemplary table of information to be stored in the graphical location database 15 of the present invention. The geographical location information provided in the table could be derived according to either the triangulation or GPS methods described above. The table also receives input from mapping software 18a and information retrieval directories 18b. The mapping software associates an address for any provided geocoded coordinates. The information retrieval directory provides names of public items of interest, such as restaurants, markets, or schools that are located at any provided geocoded coordinates. The fields in the exemplary table of information includes, for example, an authorized user access code, wireless device number, cellular user name, geographical location address, geographical location name, reporting time, direction of travel, and speed of travel. A geographical locations database could also include fields to provide additional features for an authorized user within the spirit of the invention (column 5, lines 13-29 of Meadows)].

b. Referring to claim 2:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) wherein said information system is arranged to provide as said information only details and/or a list of public keys (e.g., access codes) of genuine trusted computing platforms within said pre-determined geographical area [i. e., Figures 3-5 shows an exemplary geographical location database table of Figure 1. Furthermore, Figure 3 provides an exemplary table of information to be stored in the graphical location database 15 of the present invention. The geographical location information provided in the table could be derived according to either the triangulation or GPS methods described above. The table also receives input from mapping software 18a and information retrieval directories 18b. The mapping software associates an address for any provided

geocoded coordinates. The information retrieval directory provides names of public items of interest, such as restaurants, markets, or schools that are located at any provided geocoded coordinates. The fields in the exemplary table of information includes, for example, an authorized user access code, wireless device number, cellular user name, geographical location address, geographical location name, reporting time, direction of travel, and speed of travel. A geographical locations database could also include fields to provide additional features for an authorized user within the spirit of the invention (column 5, lines 13-29 of Meadows)].

c. Referring to claim 3:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) wherein said information access point comprises a trusted computing platform (e.g., desktop or laptop-type computer system) [i.e., Figures. 4a-4d illustrate exemplary graphical user interfaces for the monitoring system for use as an adolescent child monitor according to the preferred embodiment. A user, in this case, a parent of adolescent children, can access the graphical user interface using a desktop or laptop-type computer system having an Internet connection to the world wide web, using Internet browser software. As provided in Figure 4a, upon connecting to the Internet and entering the appropriate URL to access the monitoring website, the user enters an access code. The user may then be presented with a list of names of persons who the user is authorized to monitor. In this example, the user is authorized to monitor mobile telephones carried by the user's children. The list provided to the user indicates whether the wireless communication device for each of the individuals is on or off. From this list, the user selects which of the individuals to monitor. A parent in this example selects to monitor each of the parent's four adolescent children (column 5, lines 30-47 of Meadows)].

d. Referring to claim 4:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) comprising apparatus for communicating or interacting with a user's portable computing apparatus [i.e., **Figures. 4a-4d illustrate exemplary graphical user interfaces for the monitoring system for use as an adolescent child monitor according to the preferred embodiment.** A user, in this case, a parent of adolescent children, can access the graphical user interface using a desktop or laptop-type computer system having an Internet connection to the world wide web, using Internet browser software. As provided in Figure 4a, upon connecting to the Internet and entering the appropriate URL to access the monitoring website, the user enters an access code. The user may then be presented with a list of names of persons who the user is authorized to monitor. In this example, the user is authorized to monitor mobile telephones carried by the user's children. The list provided to the user indicates whether the wireless communication device for each of the individuals is on or off. From this list, the user selects which of the individuals to monitor. A parent in this example selects to monitor each of the parent's four adolescent children (column 5, lines 30-47 of Meadows)].

e. Referring to claim 5:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) wherein said apparatus for communicating or interacting a user's portable computing apparatus is arranged to perform said communication or interaction by physical contact or directional wireless communication [i.e., **Figures. 4a-4d illustrate exemplary graphical user interfaces for the monitoring system for use as an adolescent child monitor according to the preferred embodiment.** A user, in this case, a parent of adolescent children, can access the graphical user interface using a desktop or laptop-type computer system having an Internet connection to the world wide web, using Internet browser software. As provided in Figure 4a, upon connecting to the Internet and entering the appropriate URL to access the monitoring website, the user enters an access code. The user may then be presented with a list of names of persons who the user is authorized to monitor. In this example, the user is authorized to

monitor mobile telephones carried by the user's children. The list provided to the user indicates whether the wireless communication device for each of the individuals is on or off. From this list, the user selects which of the individuals to monitor. A parent in this example selects to monitor each of the parent's four adolescent children (column 5, lines 30-47 of Meadows)].

f. Referring to claims 6-7:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) incorporating or accompanied by a declaration concerning the trustworthiness of the system; wherein said declaration is capable of interpretation by a user without preprocessing by an information processing system [i.e., Figures 4 and 5 shows the graphical user interface for monitoring system for monitoring the four adolescent children and the three individuals (column 5, lines 48-67 and column 6, lines 1-36 of Meadows)].

g. Referring to claim 8:

i. Meadows further teaches:

(1) arranged to verify the identity of a user (e.g., speech recognition system) [i.e., An authorized user accesses the geographical location information for one or more cellular telephones using mapping software on an Internet browser. The user provides one or more access codes for each cellular telephone that the user desires to locate. Location information is provided on a street map to show the present location of the requested cellular telephones. In an alternative embodiment, the user interface additionally provides information concerning the direction and speed of movement for the requested cellular telephones. Through the browser software, the user is able to track a cellular telephone subscriber's location without placing a call or directly communicating with the subscriber (column 2, lines 28 of Meadows). In addition, Figure 3 provides an exemplary table of information to be stored in the graphical location database 15 of the present invention. The geographical location information provided in the table could be derived according to either the triangulation or GPS methods described above. The table also receives input from mapping

software 18a and information retrieval directories 18b. The mapping software associates an address for any provided geocoded coordinates. The information retrieval directory provides names of public items of interest, such as restaurants, markets, or schools that are located at any provided geocoded coordinates. The fields in the exemplary table of information includes, for example, an authorized user access code, wireless device number, cellular user name, geographical location address, geographical location name, reporting time, direction of travel, and speed of travel. A geographical locations database could also include fields to provide additional features for an authorized user within the spirit of the invention (column 5, lines 16-29 of Meadows)]].

h. Referring to claim 9:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claim 5, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 5 above.

i. Referring to claim 10:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claims 1, 3, and 4, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claims 1, 3, and 4 above.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Chou et al (US 6,327,533 B1) discloses a method and apparatus for continuously locating moveable objects is presented. In one or more embodiments of the present invention, moving objects can be tracked in real-time anywhere in the world, including inside tunnels. A smart mobile unit in the object receives and uses GPS satellite positioning data when available and relies on its built-in autonomous navigation capability when GPS is invalid to continuously determine its current position in map-ready units. The smart mobile unit transmits the position output, using an automatically selected wireless mode of communication, to a central processing station for map generation and display processing. Authorized clients may log onto the central processing station to view the object or multiple objects from anywhere in the world; all

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that is required is a computer equipment with a display device and a web browser. The client enters the object identification number for all the objects for which tracking is desired and the central processing station generates a map of the area where the objects are and sends an image of the map to the browser for display. The display is real-time, however, the client may view past history/trajectory of the objects. This reference also reads on to claims 1-10 of the instant application (see abstract).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanhnga (Tanya) Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-3858.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached at 571-272-3859. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-272-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.

TBT

October 25, 2006

Thanhnga B. Truong
AU 2135